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BOOK DEPARTMENT

GENERAL WORKS IN ECONOMICS

BRISCO, NORRIS A. *Economics of Efficiency*. Pp. xv, 385. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company.

INGRAM, JOHN KELLS. *A History of Political Economy* (New and Enlarged Edition). Pp. xix, 315. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, Agents, 1915.

Ingram's *History of Political Economy* first appeared in the ninth edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica in 1885, and in revised form was published as a book in 1888. It has wielded a wide influence in economic study. The present edition is a reprint with an illuminating introduction by Professor Ely and a long, supplementary chapter by Professor Scott, reviewing the doctrines of the Austrian School as well as more recent developments in economic philosophy in Europe and the United States. Despite the handicaps incident to unavoidable proximities, personal and temporal, Professor Scott has sketched contemporary American thought with fairness and insight.

R. C. McC.

GEOGRAPHY

McFARLANE, JOHN. *Economic Geography*. Pp. viii, 560. Price, \$2.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1915.

This book, written by the Lecturer in Geography in the University of Manchester, England, aims to give a geographic explanation of the economic resources and industries of the countries of the world. The method of treatment combines the division of the earth into natural regions and the use of political divisions. That is, each country is treated as a unit, but for purposes of description that country is divided into natural regions, each possessing geographic unity. The chapter on France illustrates the method employed for each country of the world. The opening paragraphs give the general geographic and climatic setting of France and its significance. The country is then described under eight headings: (1) the Central Massif, (2) the American Massif, (3) Aquitaine, (4) the Mediterranean Region and the Rhone Valley, (5) the Eastern Border, (6) the Basin of Paris, (7) Communications, (8) Commerce. A diagram of France showing the natural regions is inserted, which, in connection with a rainfall map of Europe, gives graphic aid to the text. For gaining an accurate, understandable picture of agricultural and industrial France, this account of less than fourteen pages does as much as some volumes.

It is unfortunate that so many technical geologic terms are used in the physical descriptions. The fully trained economic geographer will have little difficulty in following the text, but for one not so trained the physical descriptions will not be readily understood. The geologic ideas are basal, but technical geologic terms, many American geographers, at least, believe should be sparingly used in